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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

L. G. DeNayer, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman and Executive Director — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

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December Sets Record in Non-Farm Employment

Employment in Montana's non-farm industries set a new December record last month with 149,100 on the payrolls, exceeding December of a year ago by 5,800, but still reflected the seasonal decline from November with a decrease of 3,500 from the preceding month, according to preliminary compilations just completed by the Commission in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is the eighth successive month to exceed the record for the same month in any preceding year.

Up Four Per Cent From Last Year

In comparison with December, 1949, the total industrial and commercial employment, which does not include agriculture, was up more than four per cent. It was 1,400 greater than the previous high point for that month, reached in 1948, when there were 147,700 on the payrolls. On an industrial breakdown basis the December employment was 500 greater than a year ago in the manufacturing group, 800 higher in all mining, 1,800 in contract construction, 600 in transportation and utilities, 800 in services of hotels, camps, repair shops, and 500 in federal, state and local government. Employment in trade is shown as 300 below that of a year ago.

Lumber and Food Show Gains

Gain in manufacturing is ascribed to lumber and timber products and to food and kindred products. Reports indicate that lumber prices are better and the demand more firm, accounting for an increased employment. Food plants used more workers because of sugar beet processing and increased demand for meat and flour products on account of the war situation.

Mining, Construction, Increase

Mining is a stronger employing unit than a year ago, also influenced by firmer prices, and has been actively recruiting experienced miners over a wide territory for almost a year. Contract construction used more manpower in prosecution of its two huge government dam projects, in building of commercial and residence structures and on its highways. Increase in the transportation item is on interstate railroads, due to increased hauling for military forces and defense purposes. Most of the increase in the service group is due to increased crews in automobile and machine repair work.

Average Weekly Earnings Increase

Data on average hours and earnings in selected Montana industries have now been compiled for a period of more than a year, enabling for the first time a comparison with the figures of a year pre-

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DECEMBER LAYOFFS AND FORCE REDUCTION BOOST UNEMPLOYED FIGURES TO 8,500

Layoffs and reductions of force in Montana industry along the normal seasonal pattern resulted in a January 1 total of 8,500 applicants in the active file of the 27 offices of the Montana State Employment Service. This was an increase of 1,900 from November, and of nearly 5,000 from late September. At the same time it was 2,300 less than the active file count a year earlier and lacks 10,000 of equalling the high mark of last February.

Bad Weather and Seasonal Pattern Govern

Industries affected by the employment reduction were of two general classes, those whose activities were curtailed because of unfavorable weather conditions, and those whose employment undergoes a normal seasonal decline at this period of the year. Outdoor work, such as in construction, logging, lumbering, railroad maintenance and farm operations, comprise the bulk of the first group. Processing of beets into sugar, harvest of Christmas trees, expanded sales forces for holiday season, and other activities of strictly seasonal character, are principal elements of the second class.

Out-Migration Follows Release

Continuation of the layoff process into January is already apparent, again in line with annual seasonal experience. Peak of the applicant load is normally reached in February. While the indicated volume of unemployment is lower by the above figures than it was a year ago, part of the difference is believed to be attributable to out-migration of released workers in search of winter employment in armament plants and other enterprises affected by the international emergency.

Most Labor Types in Surplus

Job openings throughout the state are scarce. Every office reports a surplus of most labor types and many of construction and operating skills. Employment opportunities are not expected to develop any valume until in March, and many of the workers now idle will remain so until in April or May. At the same time that Montana industries are affected by these seasonal conditions, those of sister states are subject to about the same influences.

War Production Demand Not Felt

Expected demand for workers for war production plants has not developed. Conversion to such production seems to be principally in the blue print stages, with labor demands still dormant. In past emergencies Montana has furnished great numbers of airplane workers, shipwrights, welders, carpenters, mechanics, steel workers and machine operators. A smaller aggregate but better trained supply of such workers is now available but no market demand has been felt.

Placement Exceeds Year-Ago Total

Placement accomplishments of the employment service offices in December were one-third greater than a year ago, but still amounted to only half those of last month. At the same time unemployment insurance claimants for the first week in January comprised less than two-thirds of the volume existent a year ago.

Applicants Mostly in Larger Centers

Available applicants are concentrated in the larger population centers of the state, with Billings, Livingston, Havre and Sidney showing about the same oversupply of labor as a year ago. Butte, Great Falls, Kalispell, Miles City, Polson and Libby have substantially fewer applicants now than in early January, 1950. Another group, including Missoula, Helena, Shelby and Thompson Falls, are only moderately short of last year's high numbers.

Miner Demand Continues at Butte

The only aggressive invitation to workers continues to be the hard rock miner demand in Butte. Positive recruitment is being continued at top pressure in several other states as well as in Montana. Successive pay raises and hour increases in that work are expected to result in increased hiring of miners during the winter months.

Inside Finishing Work Proceeds

Reports from employment service offices indicate that curtailment of construction is less complete this year than a year ago. In all the larger communities building crews are being maintained on structures which have been enclosed, enabling inside finishing work to proceed in defiance of wintry weather. Several governmental installations along the northern borders of the state are being pushed to completion regardless of weather, and serve to ease the employment pressure of the nearby areas.

Hungry Horse Crew Down to 500

Work continued on reduced scale through December on the Hungry Horse dam near Kalispell, with employment of 250 on powerhouse and spillway tunnel construction, another 250 on bureau of

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Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary Jan. 1

Anaconda—(Active file 151; 55 women, 32 veterans) Very little hiring activity in this area. Smelter employment is stable, construction is dormant, and farm needs are all filled for the winter. Flow of transients is negligible.

Billings—(Active file 1,113; 257 women, 341 veterans) The seasonal pattern of layoffs and force reduction continued through December. Construction is tied up by weather and by material shortages, no farm hiring. Slight upturn in retail trade employment for the holidays. Surplus of unskilled applicants will be swelled by release of sugar plant crews at Billings and Hardin.

Bozeman—(Active file 192; 89 women, 42 veterans) Enclosed building jobs are continuing with current crews and slight turnover; no new hiring in prospect. Logging operations are expected to dwindle as severe weather develops. No agricultural labor demand.

Butte—(Active file 589; 207 women, 86 veterans) Recruitment of hard-rock miners continuing, met with negative results through holiday season. Other labor demand is at low ebb, with increase of 100 in applicant list due largely to new arrivals from other areas. Migrant labor moving westward. Surplus of unskilled labor, with clerical and sales applicant lists again expanding after flurry of holiday hiring.

Cut Bank—(Active file 116; 30 women, 25 veterans) Further curtailment of construction employment in prospect, as weather reaches peak of winter season. Only the major government installation is scheduled to continue, and full crews are reported there.

Dillon—(Active file 37; 15 women, 7 veterans) Virtually no labor demand but transients are still abundant. Most construction projects are completed. Surplus is principally in agricultural workers.

Forsyth—(Active file 63; 19 women, 13 veterans) Good weather in December enabled construction projects to proceed, but most of railroad extra gangs have been laid off. Transients are scarce, and very few local workers are migrating to distant work prospects. Colstrip operations have a full crew, with slight turnover.

Fort Benton—(Active file 43; 11 women, 12 veterans) Outdoor work resumed in part after the November shutdown. Surplus of farm workers, skills, and unskilled, is developing.

Glasgow—(Active file 245; 56 women, 68 veterans) Agricultural employment is at a standstill; feeding of livestock after January 1 will provide slight demand. Most construction outfits laid off in December, though one firm is staggering its force on a day to day basis in order to hold the crew together. Construction job at Opheim progressing, fully manned and a surplus of applicants.

Glendive—(Active file 94; 23 women, 23 veterans) Construction employment was high in December, with two new projects operating—an elevator and 250 miles of REA line. Shortage of material threatens curtailment of highway bridge building. Retail sales forces were at peak in December, will recede in January.

Great Falls—(Active file 755; 220 women, 204 veterans) Retail trade hiring was good during December; construction and railroad employment declined; highway work discontinued; bridge and airbase maintained full crews with little turnover. Surplus of farm hands available though applicant file is substantially below that of a year ago.

Hamilton—(Active file 399; 107 women, 118 veterans) Construction of bridge and laboratories continued with full crews through most of December; favorable weather enabled some farmers to accomplish field work.

Havre—(Active file 269; 48 women, 87 veterans) Employment prospects slow, on seasonal pattern, though unemployment volume is below that of year ago. Farm hiring is dormant.

Helena—(Active file 467; 106 women, 162 veterans) Employment prospects are at a seasonal low as the new year begins. Holiday trade maintained hiring in retail circles through December; heavy seasonal turnover in mining provided ready demand for skilled miners, but construction and agriculture were negative in hiring. Complete shutdown of the Canyon Ferry project released 350 in December.

Kalispell—(Active file 1,269; 193 women, 385 veterans) All larger lumber mills are operating but some of smaller log operators have discontinued for the winter season. Applicant total is moderated by out-migration and by calls to military service. Christmas tree operations finished in early December, swelling the unemployed list by several hundred. Work is to start shortly for the aluminum plant, ample labor supply is at hand. Hungry Horse cement pouring and reservoir clearing crews were released earlier, leaving on the job about 250 workers on powerhouse and spillway construction and another 250 bureau employees, as compared with 2,400 in September. Hiring will probably mount steadily in March and April.

Lewistown—(Active file 159; 24 women, 50 veterans) Labor demand in this market went into seasonal eclipse in December, with layoffs in all construction and agricultural lines. Hiring will resume in March or April.

Libby—(Active file 106; 35 women, 30 veterans; 7 men, 12 women, over 50) No present labor demand and none expected for 60 days. Active file doubled in December with logging operations down because of soft roads. Three construction jobs employing 150 men are in progress, with no demand other than for replacements.

Livingston—(Active file 218; 54 women, 64 veterans) Layoff on construction projects continues to build up the surplus of carpenters, plumbers, electricians, and other building skills. Lack of work, rather than seasonal causes, is indicated. No change anticipated in January. Employer resistance to employment of draft-subject applicants is noted.

Malta—(Active file 68; 23 women, 15 veterans) Winter layoffs prevail in construction and other outside work. Temporary increase in sales forces for the holidays. War work opportunities being sought by growing number of applicants.

Miles City—(Active file 182; 32 women, 62 veterans; 20 men, 8 women over 50) Most of the members of the building crafts are working, on enclosed buildings. Crews in the retail shops are shrinking after temporary increase for the holidays. Farmers are filing a few orders for livestock feeders. Railroad demand stabilized. Unemployment less acute than at same period last year.

Missoula—(Active file 775; 222 women, 228 veterans) Employment reduction in nearly all lines since November, though there have been more orders for workers and more placements than a year ago. Applicants appear dilatory about migrating to distant job opportunities until after the holiday season. No substantial change in demand until March in this market.

Polson—(Active file 237; 44 women, 59 veterans) Outdoor employment condition more favorable than year ago, when 383 were in active file; also influenced by out-migration of seasonal workers to jobs in war production. Lumber mill expects to operate until severe weather freezes the lake. Logging outfit down in December, due to weather, is resuming in January.

Red Lodge—(Active file 126; 30 women, 38 veterans) Coal mines operating

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December Sets Record in Non-Farm Employment

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vious. Study of the table giving the November figures in comparison with those of the preceding month and those of November, 1949, discloses a market advance in average weekly earnings in virtually all the industries reporting. The exceptions are in food and kindred products and in utilities and communications, which present a fairly uniform average in weekly earnings, weekly hours and hourly earnings.

More Hours and Higher Rates Prevail

Increased weekly earnings in manufacturing, which went from $61 to $70 a week, are produced by a substantial advance in hourly earnings and adding nearly three hours to the average work week. Employment in primary metals processing weighs heavily in this category. Similarly the weekly wage in mining is influenced by advanced hourly rates and more hours per week in the metal mining division.

FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.4	155.9	156.8	154.5	152.6	149.1

Along the Hiring Line ---

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nearly full time but no demand for additional miners. Most construction outfits have laid off their crews, with prospect of no hiring activity until spring. Farm demand negligible.

Shelby—(Active file 109; 18 women, 37 veterans; 37 men, 2 women, over 45) Building crews active at Shelby, Chester and Conrad, on interior work—store buildings and residences. Turnover light and demand slow. Building of new high school project to start in January. Highway jobs folded up in December.

Sidney—(Active file 233; 47 women, 52 veterans) Labor supply increased steadily through December, nearly up to last year level; consists mostly of agricultural workers and construction men, including most skills. Demand is at seasonal low, for replacement only. Finishing of sugar refinery campaign in January will release 150 more.

Thompson Falls—(Active file 184; 20 women, 51 veterans) Soft roads forced reduction of logging operations in December; some resumption should follow seasonally severe January. Two construction jobs operating with adequate crews, turnover slight.

Wolf Point—(Active file 130; 15 women, 43 veterans) Usual seasonal shutdown in construction and agriculture has swelled list of active applicants, further affected by force reduction in trade establishments the last of December. Surplus will increase during winter months. Many would move to suitable jobs, including carpenters, welders, equipment operators.

December Layoffs Boost

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reclamation payrolls, and none at all on reservoir clearing contracts. This level is expected to continue through the winter months and begin expanding in March, reaching maximum force of approximately 2,500 in early summer. Worker supply in the area is sufficient for early employment needs, with former worker preference in effect under union agreements. No mass employment opportunities anticipated.

Power installations will begin in 1951, with power production slated for late 1952. Irrigation features of the project will be later in order of development. Economic importance of Hungry Horse to the entire northwest is expected to assure priority on manpower and material supplies.

Canyon Ferry Closed for Winter

Canyon Ferry cement pouring, on the multiple-purpose dam near Helena, was discontinued in December due to adverse weather conditions. Virtually all employees were released, with tentative plans for resuming in March. Employment opportunities on this project are therefore nonexistent through the winter season. Expansion of operations will be governed by weather and river-flow conditions during the spring months. National urgency of the installation is expected to clear the way for material and manpower allocations as circumstances warrant. Re-hiring of former employees is contemplated.

Highway Construction Curtailed

Seasonal interruption of contract work on highway projects, bridges, and railroad passes released about 250 workers during December, reducing the total of those crews to 220. Last August there were 1,400 men on that type of work, according to reports of the highway commission.

Work was in progress on five projects involving 42 miles of highway as December closed, with 80 men employed. During that month 20 projects covering 175 miles of road were suspended, due principally to adverse weather conditions. Contracts were already let on seven other projects, for 52 miles of construction, but had not yet started.

Nine bridge projects were working 142 men and averaged 42 per cent complete; four bridge projects were suspended during December, three contracts had not been started, and one completion was reported during the month. One underpass contract was awarded but had not been begun.

The highway commission reported employment of 670 men on maintenance, betterment and repair during December, a decrease of 60 from November.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	Employment in Thousands			% Change (4)	
	Dec. 1950 (2)	Nov. 1950 (3)	Dec. 1949	Nov. 50 to Dec. 50	Dec. 49 to Dec. 50
Total nonagricultural industries	149.1	152.6	143.3	—2.3	4.1
Total manufacturing	18.3	19.6	17.8	—7.0	2.3
Durable goods	10.4	11.1	10.1	—6.8	2.0
Lumber and timber products	5.5	6.3	4.9	—12.6	11.3
Primary metals	3.8	3.7	4.2	0.8	—9.4
Other (5)	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	4.2
Nondurable goods	7.9	8.5	7.7	—7.4	2.6
Food and kindred products	4.8	5.4	4.5	—11.9	6.9
Printing and publishing	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Other (6)	1.6	1.6	1.7	—0.3	—7.7
Total mining	10.5	10.5	9.7	—3.0	8.1
Metal mining	8.2	8.1	7.2	0.6	14.0
Bituminous and soft coal mining	.7	.7	.8	—2.4	—16.9
Petroleum-natural gas production	1.1	1.2	1.2	—3.4	—6.3
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	.5	.5	.5	—4.0	1.0
Contract construction	9.8	13.0	8.0	—24.1	23.2
Contractors, building construction	4.0	4.5	3.4	—8.9	20.9
Contractors, other than building	2.7	5.2	1.9	—48.8	37.0
Contractors, special trade	3.1	3.3	2.7	—5.7	16.1
Total transportation and utilities	22.5	23.0	20.9	—2.2	7.6
Interstate railroads	14.3	14.6	13.3	—2.0	7.2
Transportation except railroads	3.4	3.6	3.1	—5.8	11.2
Utilities including communication	4.8	4.8	4.5	—0.4	6.4
Total Trade	37.1	36.4	37.4	2.0	—0.9
Wholesale trade	7.6	7.6	7.8	0.4	—3.4
Retail trade	29.5	28.8	29.6	2.5	—0.2
General merchandise and apparel	6.7	6.0	7.3	10.6	—7.9
Food stores	3.9	4.0	3.6	—3.0	6.2
Eating and drinking establishments	7.2	7.2	7.2	0.7	0.5
Automotive and filling stations	4.9	5.0	4.8	—0.7	2.8
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6.8	6.6	6.7	2.9	1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.9	3.9	3.8	—0.1	4.8
Total services and miscellaneous	18.7	18.7	17.9	0.0	4.5
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2.4	2.6	2.4	—4.8	3.0
Personal services	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	6.5
Other (7)	13.8	13.6	13.2	0.9	4.5
Government	28.3	27.5	27.8	2.9	1.8
Federal (8)	8.0	7.1	7.9	12.7	1.3
State and local	20.3	20.4	19.9	—0.5	2.0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on partial return of selected sample of Montana employers.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on the basis of more complete reports.
(4) Percent changes are based on actual rather than rounded figures.
(5) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(6) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(7) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(8) Federal employment—first of the month.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN DECEMBER 1950 AND DECEMBER 1949

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Wk End 1-6	
	Dec. 1950		Dec. 1949		Dec. 1950		Dec. 1949		Dec. 1950		Dec. 1949							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Anaconda	84	22	93	14	151	32	203	31	22	5	4	2	49	45	33	4	112	185
Billings	420	129	511	168	1,113	341	1,142	334	261	88	288	89	31	34	277	190	602	1,198
Bozeman	171	59	90	35	192	42	272	70	185	48	147	31	84	84	174	144	118	286
Butte	220	41	236	38	589	86	988	209	238	99	137	40	85	45	343	845	477	963
Cut Bank	47	11	73	30	116	25	175	67	44	14	12	2	38	20	37	13	136	178
Dillon	20	4	31	19	37	7	100	37	9	4	61	25	12	63	....	33	45	80
Forsyth	33	7	31	14	63	13	63	15	26	13	11	6	33	23	22	8	55	58
Fort Benton	19	2	19	5	43	12	33	12	19	10	17	10	41	39	8	12	29	42
Glasgow	67	18	85	34	245	68	210	87	66	25	19	8	42	28	48	20	141	275
Glendive	61	19	81	24	94	23	164	40	33	8	19	8	33	9	32	13	97	161
Great Falls	314	101	346	113	755	204	964	343	185	55	123	57	76	46	200	153	645	1,042
Hamilton	81	26	102	29	399	118	456	134	43	10	17	5	91	33	42	16	206	346
Havre	148	38	147	51	269	87	251	122	41	8	31	11	50	54	43	23	183	281
Helena	229	103	305	110	467	162	540	171	151	64	81	19	115	43	178	77	345	609
Kalispell	342	131	435	123	1,269	385	1,776	443	27	7	46	12	104	46	40	46	1,280	1,923
Lewistown	58	20	103	36	159	50	222	58	10	2	46	13	8	47	10	48	114	155
Libby	15	3	25	5	106	30	263	93	18	6	1	....	7	6	20	2	91	280
Livingston	235	88	84	28	218	64	212	67	86	27	74	28	73	69	66	52	117	169
Malta	20	5	49	27	68	15	125	36	28	12	6	1	40	16	28	1	77	134
Miles City	77	28	148	48	182	62	290	109	45	19	35	10	38	27	42	31	146	329
Missoula	308	97	335	114	775	228	954	282	100	34	47	20	155	42	118	52	583	773
Polson	42	13	156	59	237	59	383	128	12	6	10	7	49	24	12	7	250	424
Red Lodge	34	10	47	33	126	38	164	65	18	2	6	3	33	8	8	4	115	185
Shelby	83	27	64	20	109	37	127	44	50	19	47	14	50	74	57	46	76	146
Sidney	101	23	89	22	233	52	259	66	42	8	50	11	74	58	22	41	109	256
Thomp. Falls	61	18	186	32	184	51	253	34	20	9	15	5	48	15	21	14	197	267
Wolf Point	55	18	33	9	130	43	143	40	22	5	16	5	45	32	39	15	105	207
Tchr. Plcmt	38	15	17	12	163	66	87	30	9	0	3	....	18	10	20	19	....	....
TOTALS	3,383	1,076	3,921	1,252	8,492	2,400	10,819	3,167	1,810	607	1,369	442	1,522	1,040	1,940	1,929	6,451	10,952

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1949	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1949	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1949
All Manufacturing	$70.69	$71.63	$61.76	44.3	44.6	41.6	$1.60	$1.61	$1.49
Durable goods	73.81	76.45	59.37	43.8	45.2	39.2	1.68	1.69	1.51
Primary metals	71.73	69.46	55.08	43.7	43.6	38.7	1.64	1.59	1.42
Nondurable goods	67.41	66.53	64.99	44.9	44.0	44.7	1.50	1.51	1.45
Food and kindred products	56.72	56.24	56.00	42.8	42.4	45.0	1.33	1.33	1.25
All Mining	76.95	74.29	62.41	42.1	42.3	38.2	1.83	1.76	1.63
Metal mining	75.32	73.04	58.84	42.5	43.1	38.4	1.77	1.70	1.53
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	66.39	65.60	63.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	74.28	72.02	68.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	59.36	59.85	59.31	40.3	40.6	40.5	1.47	1.48	1.46

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
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